

Forest Insect & Disease Management

NA-FB/P-13 November 1980

AN AERIAL SURVEY TO DETECT SPRUCE BUDWORM

DAMAGE ON THE NICOLET, AND MAPLE DIEBACK

ON THE OTTAWA AND NICOLET NATIONAL FORESTS, 1979

by

Steve Munson

Biological Technician

St. Paul Field Office

and

Kathryn Robbins
Pathologist
St. Paul Field Office

USDA FOREST SERVICE NORTHEASTERN AREA, STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY BROOMALL, PENNSYLVANIA 19008

INTRODUCTION

An aerial sketchmap survey was conducted on the Nicolet National Forest's Eagle River and Florence Ranger Districts and on the Ottawa National Forest's Iron River District on June 27-28, 1979.

Maple mortality and dieback were reported by personnel on both Forests and an evaluation of the 1979 conditions was requested. Dieback symptoms include gradual twig and branch dieback from the crown downward, production of epicormic branches, and, in severe cases, tree death.

The Nicolet National Forest also requested an aerial survey for defoliation and mortality caused by spruce budworm, Choristoneura fumiferana (Clemens). Erickson (1973) reported 600 acres of spruce budworm-caused defoliation on the Nicolet National Forest in 1973. Since then, the budworm population has increased and spread. Spruce budworm surveys were also conducted in 1974 (Fowler) and 1975 (Anderson).

OBJECTIVES

This survey was made to determine the acreage and location of the current spruce budworm defoliation and to delineate maple dieback areas.

METHODS

A Cessna 206 was used in a low level 100 percent sketchmapping aerial survey of three districts. Flight lines were drawn north and south at two mile intervals on USDA Forest Service National Forest maps with a scale of 1/2-inch to the mile. Personnel from both National Forests assisted in the survey. Observations were made between 8:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. at 1,000 feet above ground while flying 90-100 mph.

Areas of spruce-fir mortality, visible medium to severe spruce-fir defoliation (30-100 percent loss including old and new foliage), and maple dieback were plotted on the forest maps (Figs. 1, 2, 3). Color codes were used to distinguish between budworm defoliation and maple damage.

Ten areas of spruce budworm defoliation were ground checked to accurately confirm marking of medium to severe defoliation and mortality areas. At least 30 areas aerially detected, plus several stands District personnel said contained dead or dying maple, were ground checked.

RESULTS

Spruce Budworm

Three hundred and thirteen separate spruce-fir defoliation areas totaling 25,690 acres were detected on the Nicolet National Forest. Medium to severe defoliation and/or mortality occurred on 14,260 acres of the Eagle River District and 11,430 acres on the Florence Ranger District (Figs. 1 and 2 and Tables 1 and 2). Spruce budworm defoliation was medium to severe on 80-90 percent of spruce-fir stands throughout both Districts, with most mortality occurring on the southern half of the Eagle River District.

Maple Dieback

We recorded 135 possible maple dieback sites with 3 or more trees affected (Figs. 1, 2, 3). One hundred eighteen sites were detected on the Iron River District, Ottawa National Forest, and 17 were detected on the Eagle River and Florence Ranger Districts, Nicolet National Forest.

DISCUSSION

There were no primary pathogens or insects found during the ground checking of the maple dieback areas nor from the samples collected. Due to the visual symptoms found in the field, the lack of any primary pests, and the history of severe drought in the area, we believe the maple dieback has been caused by drought induced stress.

The spruce budworm areas ground checked concurred with the aerial observations of moderate to severe defoliation. A Forest Service map (1/2-inch to the mile) depicting areas of maple dieback was sent to the Ottawa National Forest. The Nicolet National Forest also received the same type of map depicting areas of maple dieback and spruce budworm defoliation.

Aerial surveys for spruce budworm will be flown on both National Forests in 1980. We recommend that both National Forests consider establishing cutting priorities for the salvagable acreages.

REFERENCES

- Anderson, Bruce C.
 1975. Spruce budworm aerial survey Nicolet National Forest.
 NA S&PF, St. Paul Field Office Report S-20-75.
- Erickson, Glen
 1973. Spruce budworm defoliation, 1973, Nicolet National Forest.
 NA S&PF, St. Paul Field Office Report S-9-73.
- Fowler, R. F.
 1974. Spruce budworm defoliation, 1974, Nicolet National Forest.
 NA S&PF, St. Paul Field Office Report S-6-74.

Table 1.--Acres of medium to severe spruce budworm defoliation by stand on the Eagle River Ranger District, Nicolet National Forest

Stand No.	Acres	Stand No.	Acres	Stand No.	Acres	Stand No.	Acres
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 46 47 48 48 49 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	51 153 76 76 384 51 76 384 25 179 128 51 25 25 51 204 25 51 202 102 102 25 409 51 25 25 409 51 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 98 99 99 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	51 25 25 128 51 76 230 51 128 153 128 153 25 102 25 76 25 102 25 76 25 179 250 25 76 153 25 76 51 153 25 76 51 153 25 76 51 153 25 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 51 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 134 135 136 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 151 152 153 154 155 156	128 25 76 25 128 25 128 25 102 204 102 204 102 204 102 204 102 205 179 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 165	25 358 51 102 128 128 25 25 25

Table 2.--Acres of medium to severe spruce budworm defoliation by stand on the Florence Ranger District, Nicolet National Forest

Stand No.	Acres	Stand No.	Acres	Stand No.	Acres	Stand No.	Acres
1	51	59	102	116	51	179	25
2	102	60	25	117	102	180	76
3	76	61	25	118	51	181	51
4	25 153	62 63	153 153	119 120	128 51	182 183	25 281
2 3 4 5 6 7	153	64	51	121	204	184	25
7	25	65	128	122	25	185	25
8	128	66	153	123	25	186	51
9	179 25	71 72	51 25	124 125	25 51	187	76
11	51	73	25	126	153	188	76
12	76	74	25	127	25		
13	128	75	128	128	25		
14	128	76	51	129	25		
23 24	51 128	77 78	76 51	130 131	25 76		
25	179	79	25	132	51		
26	25	80	51	141	25		
27	25	81	51	142	25		
28 29	332 76	82 83	25 25	143 144	25 25		
30	153	84	76	145	51		
31	25	85	102	146	51		
32	51	86	51	147	25		
33 34	51 102	87 88	102 25	148 149	128		
35	76	89	51	150	25 102		
36	25	90	51	151	128		
37	25	91	25	152	128		
38	51	92	25	153	102		
39 40	51 25	93 94	51 25	154 155	102 76		
41	76	95	51	156	281		
44	153	96	153	157	153		
45	25	97	76	158	51		
46 47	25 76	98 99	25 51	159 160	102		
48	230	100	25	161	51 51		
49	25	101	76	162	25		
50	51	102	76	163	25		
51 52	51 25	103 104	51 51	164	51		
53	102	105	102	165 166	51 51		
54	51	106	25	174	51		
55	256	112	76	175	25		
56	384	113	51	176	76		
57 58	25 25	114 115	51 128	177	128		
30	25	115	128	178	51		

Figure 1.--NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST EAGLE RIVER RANGER DISTRICT

Spruce Budworm Defoliation & Maple Dieback -1979

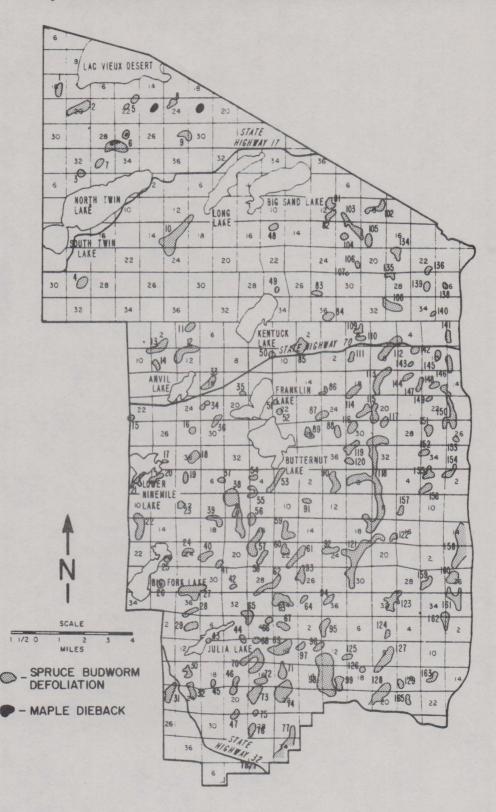


Figure 2,--NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST FLORENCE RANGER DISTRICT

Spruce Budworm Defoliation & Maple Dieback - 1979

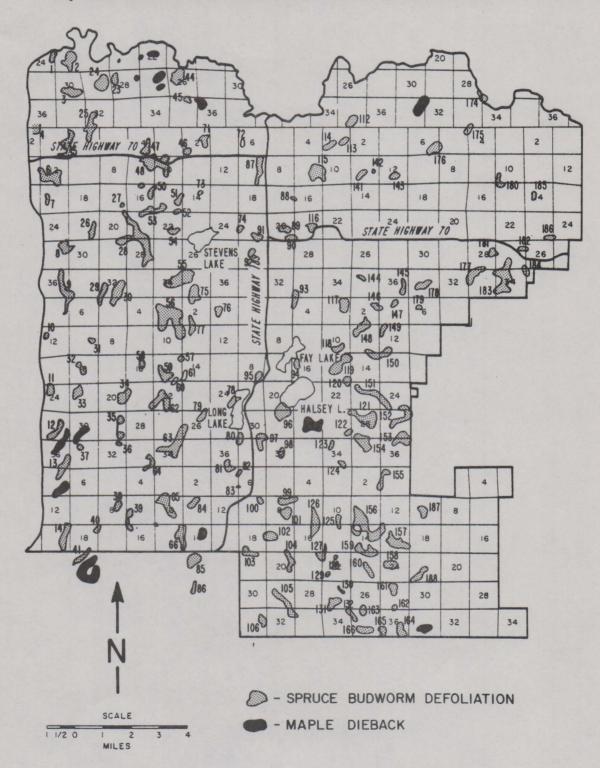


Figure 3.--OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST IRON RIVER RANGER DISTRICT

Maple Dieback - 1979

